THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 59. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD ASPINALL, is authorized to sign our firm by Procuration.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghai, 23rd, August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. NEAVE & Co., Hongkong, a quantity of Swedish TIMBER, specially selected for the purposes of House Building. Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.
Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Ex *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

A large assortment of CLOTHS and FANCY WOOLLENS; FLANNEL of different qualities; HOSIERY; Superior Table LINEN, and TOWELLING.

ALSO,

JOHN HALL & SON'S Best Sporting GUNPOWDER; SHOT; DINNER & TEA SETS, and numerous other articles.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
AND JUST LANDED
Ex *HOWQUA, ANNA, MENCIUS,* AND *ANNETTE GILBERT,*

A large and selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, comprising—
WATER CRACKERS.
DRIED APPLES.
Fresh OYSTERS.
—LOBSTERS.
CLAMS.
LEMON SYRUP.
LOAF SUGAR.
Superior CHEWING TOBACCO.
YELLOW SOAP.
Assorted HERBS.
Malaga RAISINS.
SPERM CANDLES.
SOLAR LARD OIL.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE TIME PIECES.
WATER FILTERS.
SPRING BALANCES.
HAND BELLS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Assorted.
CRUET-STANDS.
Plated FORKS and SPOONS.
RIDING WHIPS.
HAIR BRUSHES.
Metallic MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Turkey SPONGES.
Superfine Woollen CARPETING.
Oil Cloth CARPETING.
Air Tight STOVES.
FIRE GRATES, various sizes and patterns with Fire Bricks and Soap Stone.
French ROCKING CHAIRS, covered with Crimson [V]elvet.
Patent Do. Do. Do.
Nurse Do. Do. Do.
Common Do. Do. Do.
Arm Do. Do. Do.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
LETTER PAPER.
Fine Cream Laid NOTE PAPER.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Blue Navy CLOTH.
German BROWN CLOTH.
TWEEDS Do.
Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES.
Huckaback TOWELS.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS.
Do. NAPKINS.
Silk Half HOSE.
White Merino HALF-HOSE.
Woollen Do.
GOLD LACE.

ALSO,

Stunt's Calf BOOTS and SHOES.
Patent LEATHER.
SHOE BRUSHES.
Mortice LOCKS.
Brass and Iron SCREWS.
Copper and Iron PUMP TACKS.
RAT-TRAPS.
Sheath KNIVES.
Superior PEN KNIVES and RAZORS.
CROCKERY, Toilet Sets.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK. Apply to

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED.
&c., &c., &c.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-seih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,
(Warranted of Superior Quality.)

ARE now supplied at the "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY" at the following reduced prices, viz.,

SODA-WATER, ..75 Cents } ℔ Doz.
LEMONADE,.... 1 Dollar }

Owing to the scarcity of bottles, it is particularly requested that they be returned as quickly as possible: if kept longer than one month, they will be charged for at the rate of One Dollar per dozen.

J. BAVAGE LOCKE.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1851.

THE thermometer has indicated during the last week a range of 22° degrees between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., viz., from 88° to 66°. On the 5th the heat was considerable followed by a lower temperature. On the 6th which in succession gave way to three much warmer days, particularly Tuesday, in the course of which the thermometer rose to 88°—since which the temperature has been more seasonable.

The paddy is fast approaching maturity and bids fair to afford a plentiful crop. It seems even more promising than last year before the gale of the 19th September, which did so much damage. The cotton has likewise recovered to a considerable extent from the effects of the gale of the 28th ult., and as usual at this season the ripened pods are being collected by the peasants. They appear to be of large and fine quality.

The average temperature of the past week has been 81° 8′, an excess over that of the corresponding week last year of 8° 1′, which only attained an average of 73° 7′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
5	F.	29.99	30.09	29.84	84.5	75.5	S.S.E.	N.N.E.	0.02	1.02
6	S.	29.96	30.10	29.81	77.	76.	S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.02
7	S.	29.92	30.08	29.77	84.	76.	S.S.E. to S.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
8	M.	29.95	30.05	29.80	86.5	74.	S.	E.	0.00	0.00
9	Tu.	30.03	29.98	29.87	88.	60.	S.	N.N.E.	0.00	1.50
10	W.	30.06	29.99	29.92	78.	74.	N. to N.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	1.02
11	Th.	30.04	30.02	29.90	75.	74.5	N.	N. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.02	3.56

Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

Shanghae Market Report.

September 12th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—Sales about 14,000 pieces, of 30 yards, and 17,800 of 40 yards, present quotations, former Drs. 2.25, latter Drs. 3.15 per piece.

Jeans.—Sales 3,000 pieces, quotations Drs. 2.90 for 30 yards.

American Grey Sheetings.—Sales nearly 4,000 pieces, quotations, 40 yards Drs. 2.70 30 yards Drs. 2.05 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Since our last ten vessels have arrived with a supply of over 250,000 pieces. The demand has been good, except for a week or ten days before the Chinese mid-autumn settling day; the quantity cleared from the godowns (six weeks) is fully 180,000 pieces. Prices have not altered much, except for Shirtings about 6¾ catty, which have declined considerably, as will appear from our quotations—

5¾ to 6 catties Drs. 1.75 *a* 2.08
6¼ to 6½ catties Drs. 2.14 *a* 2.30
6¾ catties Drs. 2.25
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.80

White Shirtings.—About 130,000 pieces have been imported, while the rather limited demand has only taken off 30,000, augmenting the previous heavy stock by 100,000 pieces. As holders do not force sales there is no material decline to note, but to quit any quantity would be difficult at present: Some improvement in demand may be looked for in another month—

48 *a* 52 reed Drs. 1.50 *a* 1.85
54 *a* 56 reed Drs. 1.95 *a* 2.15
60 *a* 64 reed Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.45
66 *a* 72 reed Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.90

The stock at present of both White and Grey is about 550,000 pieces, while last year at this time it was only 420,000. The low prices current have led to increased consumption, upwards of 200,000 pieces having been delivered so far this year, more than last.

Woollens.—Stock about 10,000 pieces. *Spanish Stripes,* quotations, 93 cents *a* Drs. 1.03, inferior, 83 cents per yard; *Habit Cloths,* nominal, *a* Drs. 1.05 *a* 1.08 per yard; *Long Ells,* Scarlets H & H Drs. 7 *a* 7.35 for best, Light Blue Drs. 6.90 per piece; Other colours last quotation, stock 6,000 pieces.

Camlets.—100 pieces sold *a* Drs. 22.50 per piece.

Chintz.—Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.90, little inquiry.

Velveteens.—18½ *a* 19 inches, 19 cents per yard for Black; not much doing.

Velvets.—Assorted, 25 cents per yard cash, for 21 *a* 22 inches, demand quiet.

Sugar.—Amoy, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.90, Canton, Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70 per pecul—nominal.

Lead.—About 8,000 piculs have been sold at Drs. 6 *a* 6.50, present quotation Drs. 6.10 per pecul.

Straits Produce.—Has continued scarce and prices of all kinds have advanced. We quote—

Pepper—Black Drs. 9, White Drs. 10 per pecul.

Tin.—Drs. 17 *a* 20 per pecul, wanted.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 2.60 *a* 3.80, Banjermassing Drs. 4 *a* 4.50 per pecul,

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.50 *a* 3 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 4.50 per pecul, nominal.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4.50 *a* 6 for inferior, Drs. 7 *a* 9 for good, and Drs. 10 *a* 12 for best, per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.50 per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 1.75 *a* 2 per pecul.

Rice.—Arracan Drs. 1.10 per pecul, no sales. Native crop remarkably fine.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Black,—sales of Congou since 1st July, are stated at 295 chops and the remaining stock at 80 chops, quality chiefly low, and held for 11¼ *a* 12¾ Taels per pecul. Souchongs, about 6,000 chests have been sold, and 8,000 chests remain, prices may be quoted at from 12½ *a* 16 Taels per pecul. Flowery Pekoes, of which about 4,000 remain, are held for Taels 22 *a* 25 per pecul.

Green Teas.—Total sales 95,000 packages, and stock 25 to 30,000 packages. Prices may be quoted—

Young Hyson, ...Taels 14 *a* 34
Hyson, ...„ 18 *a* 32
Hyson Skin, ...„ 9 *a* 16
Twankay, ...„ 11 *a* 16
Gunpowder, ...„ 23 *a* 36
Imperial, ...„ 20 *a* 32

Silk.—Estimated purchases since commencement of the season about 7,600 bales against almost the same quantity at this date last year. Prices still continue high, and best Tsatlee is very scarce, Drs. 460 *a* 480 being asked for small lots; No. 3 Tsatlee may be quoted rather higher, say Drs. 380 *a* 400; and Middling Drs. 405 *a* 420; Common ranges from Drs. 350 *a* 370. Very little good Taysaam on the market, and Drs. 270 *a* 300 are present rates for common *a* middling. Long reeled Taysaams and Yuenfas have been scarce and little done in them.

OPIUM REPORT.—The arrivals with drug since the 7th ultimo, are—*Island Queen,* 7th August, *Bride,* 10th do., *Antelope,* 16th do., *Iona,* 17th do., *Nymph,* 21st do., *Audax,* 5th September, *Ariœnis,* 9th do., bringing drug aggregating 2,250 chests of Malwa, and 568 chests of Patna.

Malwa.—The demand throughout the month has been excellent, and the deliveries large, being fully 1,700 chests, nearly the whole of the unlimited stock, but notwithstanding the heavy supplies, and eagerness of many holders to realize, an advance of fully Drs. 10 *a* 15 has been established. The arrival of the *Ariœnis* caused a slight stoppage to business, but the news brought by her of the great scarcity of good drug in Bombay, and the advance there, of R/s. 150, have given great firmness to the the market, and a fair enquiry has again commenced. The stock at Woosung is about 1,900 chests of which a large proportion is inferior, and as nearly as can be ascertained about one third limited to a high figure. Rates during the month may be quoted Drs. 545 up to Drs. 555, while some "very fine" was sold at Drs. 560 per chest.

Patna.—The market has never fairly recovered from the effects of the heavy supplies brought in June, and the deliveries have not been so heavy as might have been expected on the commencement of the harvest, and though prices may not advance much, it is probable that a large quantity will be taken off next month. Present rates Drs. 493 for high and Drs. 485 for low Nos. per chest. Stock about 500 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight under credits 4*s.* 11*d.* *a* 5*s.* per dollar.
Oriental Bank 4*s.* 11*d.*
Bank Post bills 4*s.* 9½*d.* *a* 4*s.* 9¾*d.*
With Documents 5*s.* *a* 5*s.* 1*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 226 *a* 227 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on Calcutta at 10 days' sight, None.

Drafts on Canton—1 per cent, premium.

Freights.—To England, £3 *a* £3 3*s.* for Tea, £3 10*s.* for Silk. Tonnage plentiful.
To New York, Drs. 14 *a* 16 per 40 feet of Tea, and Drs. 30 for Silk.

Sycee.—Drs. 14¼ per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 208, per 9*t.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Port Philip,	June —.
Calcutta,	July 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	July —.	Amoy,	Aug. —.
Madras,	July 14.	Hongkong,	Aug. 22.
Singapore,	Aug. 1.	Ningpo,	Sept. —.
Penang,	July 28.	New York,	June 9.
Batavia,	June 24.	San Francisco,	July 7.
Manila,	July —.	Sdwich. Islands,	July —.

A great and sudden change was made in our relations with China by the Treaty of Nanking. The experience of two centuries had taught us the necessity of securing some effectual safeguard against the extortionate practices and unscrupulous character of Chinese officials, and this we sought to obtain by an established Tariff of maritime duties, and the intervention at each port, of Consular authorities; to cooperate with the Chinese Custom-house in the collection of the dues, and to be the medium of communication between the Merchants and the Chinese authorities. By such means it was hoped that not only the Revenue might be protected from extensive frauds, and the Merchant from all attempts at extortion; but that angry disputes and collisions, might equally be averted; to the promotion of a general good understanding between the two nations.

Another and scarcely less important change has recently been effected by the British Government; and our relations have again been placed on a new basis, by the abandonment of the principle of cooperation and intervention, in the collection of the duties.

To the Mercantile Community in China the leading causes of the change are well known. The immediate object of the Government, and the motives for a step, marking a deliberate departure from the policy of 1843, may also we think be inferred with considerable certainty. Our experience in China before and since the war, has taught two very different lessons. The Treaty of Nanking was founded upon the earlier, and the present change from the policy by which it was dictated, is the *first-fruit* of the later experience. We have now learned that the extortionate spirit and oppressive exactions in the levy of maritime duties, may be sufficiently provided against by the Tariff, Trade Regulations, and the stipulated presence of an accredited Consular officer. But the intervention of that authority for the protection of the Chinese Revenue has proved to be both surperfluous and injurious. The signature of Treaties with other Countries without any such stipulation; and the absence of all effort in the Chinese Government fairly to perform their part of the contract, placed us in a false position, with manifest injury to British trade. The right to declare the stipulation null and void which imposed any obligation on our authorities to see to the payment of the duties of British subjects, was plainly ours from the signature of the Treaty of *Wanghia*, by which the United States were held exempt from such co-operation.

The tardiness of the British Government in availing themselves of this right, can only be attributed therefore to a real and earnest desire to see the duties justly paid on all Foreign trade; and their reluctance, while a hope remained of the desirable end being accomplished, to withdraw any support in their power to give. The final decision recently announced must be taken as a proof that after lengthened experience and mature deliberation, Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that it is plainly impossible for Great Britain, by any effort singly to supply the deficiencies of the Native authorities for the protection of the Revenue; while a more prolonged attempt after the alteration in our navigation laws, was calculated to tell injuriously on our own trade.

By taking this step, in the exercise of an undoubted right, the British Government have fully met the collective demand of their own Merchants to relieve them of the unfair competition with the Merchants of other Nations to which they were exposed.

But this was not all that was asked, and it must be confessed, only half the difficulties of the case have been met by this measure. The British trader asked for protection from the unfair competition of Merchant with Merchant, due to the facility with which whoever was so minded, might evade the payment of Custom-house dues in China. And this is an evil which remains untouched, save in so far as the withdrawal of all assistance, may serve to compel the Chinese Government to look more vigilantly after the collection of their own Revenue, under penalty of losing it entirely.

If it be true however that the British Government has not attempted to afford any adequate protection in this direction, it is also questionable how far they had the power, supposing them to have the will. Of the three or four most obvious means of effecting this object—the reformation of the Custom-house—the refusal to pay any duties—and the self imposed obligation of traders of all Nations not to smuggle in China, or failing this, the intervention of their respective Governments to impose by their authority such obligation; our Government could singly carry out none. The first is plainly not within the province of a Foreign Government and only very indirectly subject to their influence; the second is tantamount to an abrogation of the Treaty, and the third is not only out of the province of the British Government, but certainly beyond their power; while the fourth is perhaps the most impracticable of all, when every State that claims a flag might have to be consulted.

How far the policy now adopted therefore by the British Government may be considered the wisest and best, is to be determined by reference to what, under all the circumstances of the case, was possible. And if, to the step already taken, the British Government add the whole weight of their influence and authority with the Emperor, whatever that may be, to bring about a radical reform in the administration of the Chinese Custom-house here, and elsewhere, we are disposed to think the evil and the difficulties of the case, both confessedly great, will have been met, so far as it is possible in the present state of affairs for any Foreign Government single handed to provide a remedy. Unfortunately not very satisfactorily or with any completeness, but that is to be laid to the account of inherent and insuperable obstacles rather than to the fault of the British Government, which from every motive of policy and interest must earnestly desire to put an end to the present system of illicit traffic in China.

There is another question of more immediate and practical interest to this community in relation to the new basis on which our trade has been placed, namely, how the system of non-intervention will work and what will be the ultimate result as regards British Commerce and the prevalence of smuggling?

The first impression has not we fancy been very favorable. The fear that the withdrawal of the only check hitherto existing will tend to encourage wholesale smuggling, and to a greater extent than has yet been attempted, seems to be the predominant feeling. That such was not the object of the British Government must be very certain: they seem rather to have anticipated as the more probable and natural result of the sudden refusal to co-operate with the Chinese Government any longer in a way which Chinese officials made perfectly illusory, that both Government and officials will feel the necessity of making some honest effort themselves.

This is perhaps as reasonable as the opposite conclusion, for there is no doubt that honest and determined effort is alone required, to enable the Chinese Government to collect the whole of the duties on foreign trade at this or at all the ports: and the tendency of the step now taken is to make the amount of such effort, the measure of the Revenue they will obtain. Hitherto they have been careless because, however unfairly and absurdly, they have chosen to assume that the whole responsibility of collecting the duties on their own trade, rested with the British authorities. As the British comprises nearly four-fifths of the whole foreign trade, the Custom-house officials gave themselves no further trouble in the matter. If the bulk of these duties were obtained through the instrumentality of the British Consul, they took small heed of the remaining fifth; reckless of course as to the injustice and injury such inequality might inflict on the British Merchant.

This state of things they have now been informed will no longer be tolerated, and it cannot be otherwise than a subject of congratulation that a system so false and injurious should be at an end, whatever may remain for the respective Governments to do in consequence.

The final issue of this change must for the present be doubtful, and no certain judgment can be formed at once, as to how the Custom-house will work when left to stand or fall by its own efforts. Judging from all past knowledge and experience of the people, it is impossible to be sanguine as to any good result. The bribery and corruption, the craft and idleness combined, which every where in China impede the execution of the laws, will go far to paralyze any efforts the public authorities may be disposed to make. No one Man, Emperor, or Government, can change the deep rooted habits of a race. The Tartar rulers succeeded in changing the costume of their vanquished subjects, but they would find it a more difficult task, were they otherwise competent to undertake it—to reform their principles. Nor will all the treaties that could be framed, effect such a revolution in one generation.

The best result to be hoped for in such circumstances we fear is, some kind of compromise between the incorrigible idleness and venality of the Custom-house officials, and the not less certain desire of foreign traders to profit by such vices, and avoid the payment of all duties. Such a compromise as shall fall short of that total disregard of obligation on both sides, which might probably lead to some decisive step on the part of the Chinese Government, either to stop a trade which brought great trouble and no profit, or to compel the payment in full of the legal dues.

So far as the interests of foreign trade are affected, it evidently matters very little what may be the quota or proportion of the whole Tariff-rate the Custom-house menials may content themselves with exacting for their own and their masters profit, so that all foreign merchants pay alike.

The absence of any security for this is the real difficulty, and Merchants and Consular authorities both we fear, will find it any thing but easy to prevent grievous injustice, or to establish any fair principle on so rotten and fraudulent a basis. This danger constitutes in itself so great an evil, and is calculated to introduce so many elements of confusion distrust and uncertainty in the whole Foreign trade, that it would be worth almost any effort, —any sacrifice on the part of the British Government, or the Foreign Community as a body, to prevent it. But we see no hope. The feeble and divided efforts, some time back, of a small minority of British Merchants speaking through the Chamber of Commerce, has made the impossibility too plain.

What every body reprobates in speech as injurious and impolitic almost every body contributes to maintain by their acts! Thus the attempt made by some members of the Committee of the Chamber, fell through—not because success more or less complete was unattainable, but, because, few in the community really or earnestly desired such success. Very few indeed were willing to incur the slightest trouble, risk or responsibility to secure it; and fewer still were disposed to trust each other in such an enterprize. If this be truth we must be pardoned speaking it—even though it should be less complimentary than we desire. The bare contemplation of such an effort seems to have cost the Chamber its life as a body politic and it has accordingly given no sign of consciousness since! Little hope is there then that such an attempt will ever be renewed; and it only remains to watch the result. The current unfortunately is setting us fast on a lee shore, and we let ourselves drift on to the rocks, without stretching out a hand—in a way scarcely consistent with prudence and wisdom.

This untoward course of events, in which the Mercantile Community in China appear to deem themselves powerless for good, has some reference no doubt to an opinion that Government *can* and therefore *ought*, to do all that is required for placing our relations on a better,—more stable and more creditable footing. And if this conviction lie at the bottom of the irregularities which no one seems to think it his business, by influence or example to check, it is very important to ascertain how far it is well and truly founded. Our space will not allow us to do any justice to this part of the enquiry at present, we must defer therefore to another time its consideration. We will only add in conclusion that looking at the subject in all its bearings, it is difficult not to regard with some anxiety the result of the present change, necessary as we admit it has become. We have by this step engaged the Chinese authorities singly, and very much against their will, in a struggle for the collection of the Revenue, in which they are opposed by many who have shown themselves determined if one other of their numbers succeed in defrauding it to follow the example, and to render the full and fair collection of the legal dues a task of the greatest difficulty.

Be the result of such hand to hand conflict what it may, this at least we deem certain, that the future prospects of the Foreign Trade, and the permanence and friendly nature of our relations with China, will be in no small degree influenced by it—for good or for evil.

We have on more than one occasion lately given publicity to a very general desire, as we believe, on the part of the Community to see some change effected in the general appearance of the Cemetery, and to insure the Mortuary Chapel and Wall being kept in perfect repair.

We have much pleasure therefore in giving publication to the Minutes of a Meeting of the Burial Ground Committee held on the 3rd instant, together with the accounts of the Treasurer by which it will be seen that, "the average income of the Cemetery for the last four years, has amounted to no more than 90 dollars a year, a sum barely sufficient to pay for the wages of the Watchman, the Government Ground Rent, Road Assessment, and some occasional small repairs."

Under such circumstances it is very evident the Committee have no means at their disposal for effecting improvements, or entering into any expences beyond the very limited and strictly necessary disbursements hitherto made.

As it does not appear to be clearly or generally understood by the Community now resident at Shanghae, how the Cemetery was originally acquired for their use, by what tenure it is held, and what are the sources of income; we have conceived some authentic information might be acceptable to our readers. We avail ourselves therefore of the permission of the Committee to give publication to the Minute of the first Public Meeting of the British Community, held at H. M.'s Consulate, on the 12th April, 1844, "to take into consideration the arrangements requisite to procure a burial ground." And by a Minute of the first Meeting of the "Committee for the management of the Burial Ground" held on the 17th of the same month, when shares to the amount of Drs. 500 having been subscribed for, we see it was resolved "that a piece of ground to the west of the Ditch at the back of the Custom-house be secured as early as possible." This we find was effected in the same year,—

By reference to the Treasurer's accounts for 1844 & 1847, (which we have also published,) it will be seen that this acquisition was made at a cost of ..... Drs. 457.46
For the purchase of ground and for fencing, levelling, &c., ... „ 255.16

Making a total cost of .... Drs. 712.62

The necessary funds for this outlay were provided by Twenty-three Shares of Drs. 10 each, having been taken in 1845 in addition to the original Fifty, realizing together Drs. 730.

With the exception of burial fees no further funds have been contributed by the Community, and these fees have formed and continue to supply, the only income for the maintenance of the cemetery which, high as they have been considered by some, we see amount to a mere trifle something less than £20 per annum—may the income never increase from this source! With these facts before them Residents may be consoled with the conviction that however trying to health and inimical to longevity, the sudden changes of temperature and violent transitions from tropical summers to Siberian Winters may be;—of which there can be no doubt, yet these are not trials of a nature to tell so rapidly upon European Constitutions, as without such convincing proof before our eyes, we might be led to infer.

As early as October 1845, it was found the increase of the settlement rendered it desirable "that means should be taken for the removal of the cemetery to a spot further westward in consequence of the present site being too near the residences of Foreigners" and by the Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee in November 1846, immediately after the arrival of the present British Consul, Mr. Alcock, it was resolved in reference to the above quoted resolution, that a piece of ground designated by H. M.'s Consul for that purpose should be obtained. Fortunately the greatly increased value of the old burial ground, enabled the Committee to make for the Public a very advantageous exchange; since instead of a badly fenced lot of 10½ mow in the heart of the settlement, they obtained as the condition of its surrender to Messrs. Lindsay & Co., a larger piece (14 mow) in a less objectionable vicinity to the houses of Residents, with a well built wall, gateway, and mortuary Chapel complete, estimated to cost Messrs. Lindsay & Co., Drs. 2,500.

It is quite clear that 90 dollars per annum is a sum wholly inadequate to the keeping in repair and good order the Cemetery ground and Chapel thus obtained, in the way to be desired. It furthers appears that the Committee some two or three years back endeavoured in vain to obtain funds by the issue of new shares, for none were taken. In reference to any casual and voluntary contributions there has hitherto, we believe, been this difficulty, that those who may have been willing to supply the funds for such objects, were at a loss to know to whom the monies could be paid. We rejoice to see that the Committee have consented to meet this difficulty, and in a most satisfactory way, by expressing their readiness to receive voluntary contributions towards planting, ornamenting or raising the ground, all very desirable objects; and that Mr. Medhurst as the Treasurer will undertake the office of receiving and applying such funds, and accounting for their outlay, under the directions of the Committee.

We trust ere long to show in our columns that subscriptions are not wanting in aid of the confessedly inadequate funds of the Committee, for the attainment of an object so generally desired.

Three weeks ago, (*vide N.-C. Herald*, No. 56, 23d ult.,) in the exercise of our Editorial functions, we thought it advisable to write some strictures on the mode in which Committees usually work in this community; they naturally arose out of the circumstances connected with the affairs of Trinity Church, the proceedings in connexion with which will be fresh in the memory of our readers. In our observations we published the following remarks, which we quote for the better understanding our succeeding observations:—

Without entering at all into the merits of any questions at issue between the seceders and the working section of the late Trustees—of which we do not profess to be very thoroughly informed, we may say without fear of contradiction, that when any Committee of Gentlemen undertake a trust for a community, if difference of opinion arise among the elected, the legitimate resource is *not* for the minority idly to withdraw and give themselves no further trouble—but if, as no doubt they believe themselves, they are right, and their colleagues wrong, and their efforts to arrive at similar conclusions fail; the proper remedy would be to call the elective body together, and either resign the trust into their hands, or appeal to them for confirmation—for a release from the duties imposed, or power to carry out their own views. The withdrawal of a minority in any different way, can scarcely be regarded in any other light than an unworthy shrinking from duty, or a factious movement to embarrass and do injury—and certainly is doubly mischievous in so small a community. The same spirit however moderated in degree, which leads the minority of the French Assemblée "*a descendre dans les Rues*" when defeated at an argument and by show of hands, leads minorities at a Public Meeting abruptly to leave the room in a body, without regard to the mutual forbearance and consideration, essential in the transaction of any public business. * * *

Let it be remembered that they who shirk responsibility and shrink from trouble themselves, have but a very questionable right to find fault with those who more disinterestedly accept both, for the benefit of the society in which they live. That he who cavils should also be ready to work, and those who stir not a foot to promote a good work, should not claim a right to impede others who may be both willing and able to undertake the task.

It seems that these extracts have been thought specially to apply to one or two individuals,—this we regret but think we sufficiently guarded against such a conclusion by the last paragraph which we again quote—

We trust what we have said on this subject will be taken in good part—it is aimed at no particular person or Committee, but applies equally to all working bodies in this community; and we are persuaded the failing indicated forms a serious drawback, on the prosperity and municipal advancement of the place. A higher tone of feeling in all that concerns individual men and their efforts for the attainment of public objects—and a better and fairer spirit of criticism when their acts are called in question, even if anything like hearty and cordial co-operation be unattainable, would go far to remove a great evil, and contribute to the well-being, the social comfort and the credit, of the whole body of Residents.

However, as we have not the smallest desire to create unpleasant sensations in the mind of any individual; but seek only to acquit ourselves fearlessly and honestly towards the public,—we reiterate our assertion that our strictures were not aimed at any individual in particular; but taking advantage of past experience, we sought to warn our fellow residents against any future failure from causes similar to those we adverted to.

In what we published we deemed we exercised only the fitting right of free discussion, and however individuals may differ upon various topics, it will always be our care as far as compatible with our public duty, to avoid any expressions inimical to private feelings. We cannot, however, change our well matured opinion as to the broad principle it was our especial aim to place permanently on record, as to the proper and only legitimate course for all minorities to pursue, whether placed in a trust or at public meetings; neither can we dissemble our opinion as to the scant support and encouragement, that working Committees ordinarily receive at the hands of the community, who induce any two or three of their members to take upon themselves the labour and responsibility, of carrying out any object of public utility, &c. But we repeat in conclusion, that it was not in our contemplation to make any observations of injurious application to individuals, but simply to refer to evils, the existence of which could not be doubted.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I beg leave to forward to you the accompanying Minutes of a Meeting, for insertion in your paper, and to state, that as the Committee in charge of the Shanghae Cemetery are willing

to receive voluntary contributions towards planting, ornamenting or raising the ground, I am ready, as their Treasurer to receive any donations that may be sent, and to lay out the same under their directions.—I am, your's truly,

W. H. Medhurst.

At a Meeting of the Committee in charge of the Shanghae Cemetery, held at the British Consulate, September 3rd 1851, present—

Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
A. MacCulloch, Esq.,
Rev. W. H. Medhurst.

The Minutes of the former Meeting were read as follows:—

It appearing that the current expenses of the Burial Ground during the last two years have amounted to four times the annual receipts, therefore Resolved, that the charges for interring bodies in the Cemetery be raised, according to the following scale:—

For permission	to open a common grave	Drs.	5.
Do.	to sink a brick grave	"	10.
Do.	to erect a monument	"	25.
Do.	to place a headstone	"	12.

To Shareholders these last charges to be reduced one half.

The accounts were then presented by the Treasurer: when it was proposed by Rutherford Alcock, Esq., and seconded by A. MacCulloch, Esq.

That the Minutes of the last Meeting now read, and the accounts presented be published for the information of the Shareholders and others.

As it appears that the average income of the Cemetery for the last four years has amounted to no more than 90 dollars a year, which has been barely suficient to pay for the wages of the watchman, the ground rent, and road assessment, with occasional small repairs; and as various parties have expressed a wish that the ground should be planted and ornamented, while others have suggested that the ground ought to be raised, for which the funds are in no way adequate. Therefore Resolved, that the Committee make known their willingness to receive voluntary contributions for the above purposes, with the outlay of which the Committee will charge themselves, duly notifying the same in the *North-China Herald.*

Rutherford Alcock, A. MacCulloch, W. H. Medhurst, } *Members of the Committee.*

W. H. MEDHURST, Senior, in ACCOUNT CURRENT with SHANGHAE CEMETERY.
November 6th 1847, to August 30th 1851.

Dr.

1847 Nov. 6	To Cash on hand at date,	Drs.	117	30
1847 Nov. —	" Cash received for 4 Mausoleums a Drs. 25.		100	
to	5 Headstones " 12.		60	
1851 Aug. —	30 Large Graves, " 3.		105	
	4 Small Graves, " 2.50		10	
		Drs.	452	30
1851 Sep. 1	To Balance Cash in hand,	Drs.	67	84

Cr.

1847 Dec. 31	By Cash Wages for Nov. and Dec. to Watchman,	Drs.	6	90
1848	" " " " 12 months " "		40	
1849	" " " " " " "		38	60
1850	" " " " " " "		40	66
1851	" " " " to date " "		24	34
1847 Dec. —	" " Laying out Ground,		63	24
	" " Ground rent 1847,		13	11
	" " " " 1848,		14	00
	" " " " 1849,		13	45
	" " " " 1850,		13	00
1843 Apr. —	" " Title deeds,		5	
	" " Flooring Chapel,		50	
	" " Road and Jetty Tax 1849,		42	30
	" " " " " 1850,		42	30
	Balance Cash in hand,		67	84
	E. & O. E.	Drs.	452	36

W. H. Medhurst,—*Treasurer.*

Proceedings of the Meeting of the British Community, held at the Consulate, on 12th April, 1844, to take into consideration the arrangements requisite, to procure a Burying Ground.

Present,—Messrs. Gibb, Hale, Lockhart, Medhurst, McDonald, Shadwell, Smith, Strachan, Wade, and Wise.

Proposed by Mr. Medhurst, that the sum of 500 dollars be raised; that appearing sufficient to procure about 10½ mow of land; and that this sum be raised in shares of ten dollars a share.

Her Majesty's Consul informed the Meeting, that subject to approval, he will at once subscribe and advance for the immediate purchase of the land, the sum of 100 dollars, on account of Government, reserving to the Government, the right of using the Burying Ground for all proper public purpose.

The following shares were at once subscribed for—

Captain Balfour,	6 shares.	Messrs. Strachan,	2 shares.
Messrs. Gibb, ..5	"	" Wade, ..5	"
" Hale, ..2	"	" Wise, ..5	"
" Lockhart,2	"	" Empson, 5	"
" Medhurst,2	"	" Luce, ..2	"
" McDonald,5	"		
" Shadwell,2	"		48 shares.
" Smith, ..5	"		

In all Meetings of the Shareholders, each share is to be entitled to one vote.

Parties holding Shares to be allowed to transfer them.

Each Shareholder is to have the right of opening the ground for his family, and all relations.

Resolved, that the following Committee be appointed.

The Consul, *ex officio.*
The Rev. W. H. Medhurst.
J. Wise, Esq.

The Committee are to draw up Rules for the active management of the ground, and to submit the same to the Shareholders.

The Committee to take the requirite measures for securing the ground.

(Signed) G. Balfour,
Consul.

At a Meeting of the Committee for the management of the Burial Ground, belonging to the British Community, at Shanghae, held 2nd October, 1845.

Present,—Capt. G. Balfour, H. B. M.'s Consul,
A. J. Empson, Esq.
Rev. W. H. Medhurst.

It was resolved.

1. That the following improvements and arrangements be sanctioned—

The laying down of a bridge over the ditch at the west end of the road, passing along the south side of Messrs. Turner & Co.'s property.

The erection of a fence, within the ditch, along the west side of the burial ground.

The building of a small house for a watchman.

The hiring of a man at a monthly salary to take care of the ground.

2. That the following fees be charged for interments—

For the privilege of opening a common grave, two dollars.

For the construction of a brick grave, five dollars.

3. That parties sinking graves be required to dig them six feet deep.

4. That no graves can be opened without application to the Treasurer, and then only in such spots, as will be pointed out by him, in conformity with the arrangements of the Committee for interring in suitable positions.

5. That no tombstones be erected without application to the Committee, through the Treasurer.

6. That every facility be afforded for the interment of deceased citisens of every foreign nation, as heretofore, but that shares are to be held by British subjects only.

7. That no transfer of shares be valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer, and registered accordingly.

8. That means be taken for the removal of the cemetery to a spot further westward, in consequence of the present site being too near the the residences of foreigners.

9. That the above rules be submitted to the Shareholders.

(Signed) W. H. Medhurst,
Treasurer and Secretary

BURIAL GROUND, SHANGHAE.

W. H. Medhurst, Treasurer, in account with the Burial Ground.

1844.	*Dr.*	Drs.
Aug.	To Cash from the British Government,	100.
"	" " G. Balfour, ...for 6 shares,	60.
"	" " W.H.Medhurst,jun., 4 "	40.
"	" " H. F. Hale, ...2 "	20.
"	" " L. Shadwell, ...2 "	20.
"	" " J. Wise, ...5 "	50.
"	" " J. Mackrill Smith,..5 "	50.
"	" " J. McDonald, ...5 "	50.
"	" " J. D. Gibb, ...5 "	50.
"	" " J. Wade, ...5 "	50.
"	" " A. J. Empson, ...5 "	50.
"	" " W. Luce, ...2 "	20.
"	" " W. Lockhart, ...2 "	20.
"	" " W.H.Medhurst,sen., 2 "	20.
1845	" " A. MacCulloch, ...2 "	20.
"	" " F. E. Harvey, ...2 "	20.
"	" " B. Robertson, ...5 "	50.
"	" " Boustead & Co., ...2 "	20.
"	" " J. Hetherington, ..2 "	20.
"	" " Turner & Co., ...4 "	40.
"	" " D. Potter, ...2 "	20.
"	" " A. G. Dallas, ...4 "	40.
"	" for graves,	8.
"	" saved by exchange,	9.
1847	" received for graves, for two years,	30.
"	" received from Messrs. Lindsay & Co. over and above expenses of providing the new cemetery,	72.50
		Drs. 949.50

1844.	*Cr.*	Drs.
Aug.	By Cash for purchase of ground,	457.46
"	" for a bamboo fence,	88.88
"	" for a bridge, gate, &c.,	48.35
1845	" for levelling ground,	25.03
"	" for planting a hedge,	10.58
"	" for rent of ground for one year,	16.90
"	" for a railing in front,	27.30
"	" for an additional bridge,	10.36
"	" for a watch house,	21.79
"	" for lost by exchange,	2.87
1847	" for watchman for two years,	111.42
"	" for ground rent for 1846,	11.30
		Drs. 832.24
1847 Nov. 6,	By Cash on hand,	117.26
		Drs. 949.50

W. H. Medhurst,
Treasurer.

Shanghae, 8th November, 1847.

We are glad to find that the rumours alluded to in the following letter were without foundation:—

ANTICIPATED MASSACRE AT NINGPO!

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Sir,—A regard for the feelings of those at a distance who may have friends at Ningpo, compels me to correct the erroneous impressions which alarmists have needlessly occasioned at Shanghai, respecting the imaginary peril of foreigners in this city. Than ourselves none could be more astonished to read in the *North-China Herald*, that we were "threatened with death and prohibited dealing with the Chinese." The reflections to which such statements gave rise were natural and proper, and those at Shanghai who were apprehensive for our safety will therefore be glad to learn, that the frightful rumors which reached had their origin in the heated imagination of half a dozen hysterical Chinamen, who for a short time were panic-struck by a most trifling circumstance. The contagion of fear if it infected any of the foreign residents at all could not have extended far, as there are some who heard nothing of the affair until its echo reverberated from Shanghai. The fact is simply this; a very subordinate official, Sub-Chancellor, who is in a measure responsible for the conduct of the literary graduates, undertook to ascertain how many of his charge were in the employ of foreigners as personal teachers or as school-masters; that he was not actuated in this by friendly motives is sufficiently obvious, but that it should have occasioned such terror amongst the teachers was marvellous, and the consequences rather ludicrous. The only serious fact in the history of the affair is, that the teacher of an English Missionary was invited to appear before this petty functionary to give information respecting the nature of his employment, and the character of Mission Schools, which having given, he was courteously treated and then withdrew. So trifling was this circumstance deemed that no representation was made of it at the English Consulate. The Taoutae and District Magistrate appear to have been wholly ignorant of the affair, and it may be added that neither they nor the people were ever more friendly. The practice of magnifying trifles and of creating alarm is no joking matter and should not escape animadversion.—Yours, &c., &c.,

Anti-Croaker.

An extract of the journal of Mr. T. W. Norman, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the "Euphrates," thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

(Continued from No. 58.)

The principal object of curiosity within this city is the market or "Bazaar. Wakeel" erected by "Kureem Khan Zan;" indeed, it is a magnificent arcade, half a mile long, and perhaps forty feet wide, built of excellent brickwork, and affording accommodations to several hundred shopkeepers.

It has some fine Musjeeds, and besides this many other places of worship with a great number of "Imam Sadehs," or tombs of saints, which attest the justice of this city's claim to sanctity.

It also pretends to superior learning and has many schools, and was in olden times termed "Daur ul Ilm," (the Abiding place of Science,) but the character of its inhabitants for bravery is better established.

This place is also famous for bathing houses, of which there are some well built and most beautifully arranged; and I observed among the populace great attention to cleanliness and neatness.

I was during my stay in this place, treated very kindly by the inhabitants, and even the Governor of the Royal Family, called "Feros Mirza" with whom I had an interview on the 19th September, bestowed many favours on me, for which I feel happy and grateful even to this day.

I had, during my stay here, much intercourse with some of the principal families, and felt not a little delighted to find in this city some kind and well-disposed friends of truth, even in the midst of so bigotted a mussulman population.

Concerning its commerce it was a pleasure for me to learn, that its trade with India, Arracan, Java, and even China, is very flourishing, I heard the last years imports amounted to £3,500,000, whereas, in 1844, it was only £15,100, but it is even now, very little for such a large country.

Let us once more turn our attention to the commerce of Persia. This has at no time been considerable, but the deficiency may be attributed to the insecurity of property, rather than to any other causes, for many parts of the country, abound in productions, which either in a raw or manufactured state are valuable as exports.

Besides, though individual princes have occasionally made the improvement of trade a leading object, the good faith of a single reign could never establish that confidence, which had been destroyed by the acts of so many preceding despots.

But commerce has also to contend with various natural obstacles, the badness of the roads has been described; navigable rivers are unknown, and the sea ports are few and unimportant.

The only means of transport is on the backs of camels, mules, small horses, and donkies: hence the price of all commodities becomes greatly enhanced by the expense of carriage.

The money of Persia is gold, silver, and copper coins; the first is termed toman, the second kronie, and the third a pice. A toman, is equal to ten kronies, or five Bombay rupees, and one krony is equal to about eighty copper pieces value a half rupee. The copper coin is again divided, into *shey*, four pieces make one shey. In weights they have a form not much differing from the Indian.

The people of Shiraz male and female, are generally very handsome and of very fair complexion, but alas! Superstition whose epidemic vapors have everywhere destroyed, and still destroy amongst families, in communities and even throughout nations the lovely harmony and the true happiness of man, has here its abode in all its frightful colours.

Touching such topics, I think that the account would be incomplete without some small sketch of the religion prevailing in this extensive valley, and in the vicinity of Shiraz.

Of all the sects, which arose and divided the followers of Mahomed soon after his death, the principal one was, that of the Sheabs, (so numerous in Persia) or adherents of Ali.

These deny the right of the three first Caliphs, and all their successors, to the pontificate; and hold that of their master Ali as indefeasible.

They maintain the right of Hassan and Hussein, the sons of Ali, as the proper heirs of the Califate, and honour them and their twelve descendants with the appellation of Imam.

They in their bigotry imprecate maledictions on Abu Beker, Omar and Othman, and utterly detest Moawiyah and Yezid, as the more immediate instruments of the death of the prophet's relatives. They observe as solemn feasts the days on which the progeny of Ali were murdered, and deeply mourn with tears the crime of his assassins.

The Sheas in Persia have in the course of time branched into several sects, the chief are the Sonnees and Suffees, and are opposed to each other irreconcileably concerning the Koran and Mahomed, but the Sheas consider them as straying brethren, and look upon them with very great sympathy.

The literature of Persia, in general, is chiefly confined to works on Theology, and polemics.

There are indeed fine treatises on certain Sciences, as well as works on history, poetry, and romance, deserving much regard, and are written with such care and elegance, that every stranger is surprised while viewing the beauties of some of the Persian books.

It would be vain to attempt an account of all the native annalists, but it would be unpardonable to pass over in silence, the works of "Meerkhond" Khondemeer—the Rozat all Suffa, and the Kholausut al Akbar—the annals of Firishte—Firdose, Sady and Hafiz, &c., &c.

Concerning the government, it is quite despotic, and has always been an absolute monarchy. The Sovereign's word is law; the life and property of his subjects from the highest to the lowest, are in his hands; and in exercising this power he is liable to no control, except the fear of exciting rebellion or provoking assassination: it is therefore the feeble who suffer most, while the bold and the strong, find means for their own protection.

The present King has pursued a little better system, but whether it may prove a more merciful one in the end, must be determined by events.

Yet unlimited as the will of a Persian Prince, or King, may appear, there are few who are more controlled by the pressure of affairs. Not only has he to watch against the diminution of his power by external aggression, or internal usurpation, but, he must sedulously discharge the more pacific duties, of which the most important is the distribution of justice.

The civil and criminal laws, in every Mussulman country, are founded on the Koran, and the traditions of the immediate successors of the prophet: but in Persia there is also the Urp or Customary law, which is administered by secular magistrates, having the King at their head.

The Governments of all the principal provinces, have been bestowed upon members of the King's family, and there is scarcely a petty district, which is not in the hands of one of its branches or connexions.

As far as I had intercourse with the natives in these parts. I must confess that I was often very much delighted with the simplicity, meekness and honesty, of this Mussulman population.

Being still in a country full of interesting antiquities, I cannot silently pass over, the colossal and magnificent ruins of Persepolis, of which I obtained through a Dr. Faggergreen a native of Sweden, who resides in its vicinity, several correct sketches, and have them still in my collection.

But a complete description of these great ruins of a place, of the era of Darius and Xerxes—where Alexander the great destroyed some parts of it—of its superb display of bas-reliefs,—its ancient Cuneiform and Zend inscriptions, of its colossal pillars, of which five are in perfect order—of its magnificent tombs, or resting places, cut in the solid rocks, which are no doubt justly deemed, to be those of the ancient Monarchs of Persia—would be tedious and scarcely intelligible, without elaborate drawings.

Persepolis, or Tachte Jumshead, the ancient Istakhar, was under Shapoor 2nd, Yezijird 1st, and Hoormuz the 3rd, the royal residence of Fars, but in a succeeding age it ceased to be its Capital; here it was where the last of the Sassanian Kings lay concealed, when called to the throne A.D. 632.

This city was ultimately destroyed by the Arabs, and Shiraz having been founded in the vicinity became the Capital of Farsistan.

Such is my short sketch of ancient Istakhar. The founder, who raised the mighty fabrics, of which the ruins still astonish every traveller, remains yet undiscovered. But the various inscriptions if properly decyphered, will most certainly assign them to the era of Darius, and Xerxes.

Having thus given a general outline of the recent state of the country of Fars. I must once more reflect on its capital with its beautiful Mausoleum of Shah Meer Humza Shirase, and a few beautiful gardens near the city, but it would be tedious to give a minute description of every particular of this town and valley.

(To be continued.)

We hope the recommendations and anticipations of the writer of the following, will be carried out to their fullest extent:—

Preservation of the City.—It is an established fact that San Francisco will become, if she be not already, the first commercial city upon the Pacific coast of North or South America. Her natural position, so near the entrance to a great inland sea, the energetic character of her inhabitants, her great commercial facilities, the agricultural resources of the country which surrounds her, and the certainty that the mines of gold are literally inexhaustible, all combine to render sure her success. Indeed, had it not been for the six terrible fires which have destroyed her with almost periodical regularity, at intervals during the last eighteen months, her limits would now be twice their present extent, her population twice its present number, and her wealth three fold what it is.

But, notwithstanding all this is well understood and admitted, there is no denying the fact that the last fire has staggered the confidence of many, too many, in this city's stability and prosperity. Not that the actual loss in money by the last fire was so great as to cause this feeling, but this disaster hurrying so close upon the total destruction in the beginning of May, has tended to create a melancholy and moody conviction that the city is doomed. Nor is it wonderful that men, while gazing on the smouldering ashes of their homes should feel thus. Who among us, stout of heart as he may be, could see the proceeds of his sleepless industry destroyed time and again, without sorrowful, disheartening, and almost desperate reflections? Who but a maniac could stand and see, (as many of our best inhabitants have done,) his hard earned gains devoured by the insatiable flames, for the sixth time within eighteen months, without a feeling of almost utter recklessness and despair?

Sad and melancholy as must be the thoughts of our citizens as they view the blackened ruins and reflect that within the hour that portion of the city which still exists may be writhing in the embraces of the destructive element, yet there is hope—high hope—left them. Dark as may be the forebodings—intense as has been the sufferings—and great as may be the causes of alarm, there is yet success within their reach if they will but confidently "from this nettle danger pluck the flower safety." Long and ardently as they have striven, under misfortunes such as no other people have ever contended against, there is still enough of energy, resources, and industry to rebuild our city, and to so reconstruct it that hereafter no destructive conflagration can ensue.

To so build the city that it will not again be liable to extensive destruction, houses must be constructed of brick, stone or adobes. Under ordinary and favourable circumstances this is the only course which preserves the great cities of the earth. When, therefore, it is recollected that our supply of water is limited, and must be for some time to come, that our fire department is imperfectly organized and extremely incomplete in its appointments, and that our daily recurring high winds carry certain desolation upon their wings, the precautions needed to save our city become quadrupled. In the establishment of all other large cities their growth has been so gradual that the appliances necessary to save them have kept pace with the wants of the community; but we have sprung up so rapidly that the common accessories are still in their infancy whilst the city itself is a giant. We must therefore take, as it were, a step backward, and begin our structure upon an enlarged and correct basis. That step backward has been taken in misery, sadness, almost despair, as the record and the ruins of six devastating conflagrations, will show. Shall not the step forward be taken confidently, wisely and well?

Some, in the depths of their ruin have contemplated removing to other cities, in the hope that they will there be more secure. This seems almost folly. Every other business place in California is built of like combustible materials with San Francisco; and though, in their infancy, other places may escape as did San Francisco itself, yet the moment they become densely populated they will be almost equally liable to destruction. Others have thought that a plentiful supply of water, perfect fire apparatus, a good fire department organization, a corps of sappers and miners to blow up buildings, and an efficient and active police to keep back the crowd, would produce comparative security. But this is not enough, though absolutely necessary. What is wanted, and what will alone save us, is a substantial and indestructible character of architecture.

That there are great difficulties in the way of accomplishing this, is apparent to the most shallow observer. But what of that? California is a country of obstacles—a country where opposing elements have been met and surmounted as they have been no where else in the world. If there be but faith left, the way is open to accomplishment, and our city can rise from the ashes and desolation which entombs it, not only securely fortified against future ruin, but more beautiful, more majestic and more wonderful than ever.—*Daily Alta California.*

Market, July 5.—We can notice no important movement in any branch of trade. A moderate jobbing business is going on, but the amount of goods offering for sale so far exceeds the demand that prices are poorly sustained. A number of vessels having arrived after long passages, has thrown into the market an increased quantity of the kinds of goods with which the market is already overstocked. A few articles still pay a profit, such as crockery and glass ware, short handled cast-steel shovels and some articles of hardware, window glass, paints and paint oils. The mechanical, mining and agricultural interests are all prosperous, but the overstock of unsalable goods embarrasses the market. There is some attempt to raise the price of Chile flour, but the market is not settled at any advance.

State stocks are in demand, and considerable is also doing in City.—*Ibid.*

A Chinese Girl.—Every body has seen the charming Miss Atoy, who each day parades our streets dressed in the most flashing European or American style, having discarded the national costume of her country. She is looked upon by the true Celestials on this account as an "outsider." By a recent arrival from the dominion of the brother of the Sun and Moon, a number of Chinese girls have arrived, who, as yet, retain their native costume. One of them attracted considerable attention, yesterday, walking the street, dressed in a splendid blue figured silk skirt, reaching a little below the knee, and below this the broad flowing pantaloons of the same material. She was rather pretty without, and her eyes were most unexceptionably turned up at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It would be well for the female dress reformers in the Atlantic States to send out here for a Chinese woman as a specimen.—*Ibid.*

Latest from the Mines.—A gentleman arrived here last evening, ten days from Shasta mines, and eight days from the Rogue River country. He reports that the Indians are very hostile, and avail themselves of every opportunity to murder and rob. Four additional murders had been committed near Rogue River.

New diggings had been discovered on Rogue River, which are said to pay better than the Shasta mines.—About three hundred miners came on with him to work them; and about one hundred came through to the valley.—*Statesman.*

A new road between Oregon City and Canemah is nearly completed—so much so that wagons can pass over it without difficulty. This will be a great convenience to the people of the upper country.—*Ibid.*

Shipping Intelligence.—The *Sea Queen*, has arrived from London in 109 days, this is the quickest trip of the season we believe.

We are glad to observe that among other Books, the following valuable works were added to the Library by last mail:—

Wm. Wordsworth's Life.
Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors.
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography.
Horace Walpole's Memoirs by Eliot Warburton.
Bishop Stanley's Charges and Life.
Herschell's Scientific Manual.
Von Beek's War in Hungary.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.
Scenes from the Life of a Soldier.
Poetry and Poets of Great Britain.
Penn and Macaulay.
Clock-maker by Sam Slick.
Tennyson's Poems.
Do. Princess.
Do. In Memoriam.
Half Hours with the best authors.
Stewart's Stable Economy.
Franklin and the Arctic Regions.
Ditson's Circassia.
Comic History of England.
Edwards' Punjaub War.
Gillies' Literary Veteran.
Miss Sinclair's Lord and Lady Harcourt.
Townshend's Tour in Italy.
Hearts in Mortmain and Cornelia.
Bulwer's Novels.
Cumming's Voices of the Nights.
Coleridge's Works, Poetical and Prose in 18 vls.
The usual Magazines, and the new numbers of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and North British Reviews.

—The Gospel as an Element of Progress.—The sons of Chinese peasants could read and write, when the princes of England were ignorant of both. China has since made little advance: while England has reached a height of civilization, that no one at that time could have formed any idea of. England has had the gospel, China has been without it. This accounts for their relative change of position.

New Project in Steam Navigation.—A Mr. Darius Davison, of New York city, proposes to build a steamship, or a steamboat, on a new plan, on certain conditions, which will be the fastest in the world. If he fails, he says he and his associates will forfeit the large sum of 250,000 dollars. He says he will build a steamship which, for strength, available capacity for burden and passengers, safety, durability, economy of construction, propulsion, &c., will be unequaled by any vessel afloat or building, and he will guarantee her to run a distance of 100 miles a day further than any other vessel. He also offers to build a steamboat which will run to Albany in five hours under the same forfeiture. He will do this for the sum of 250,000, and give the parties who pay it the privilege of using his discoveries and taking the vessels he may build at their cost price. If Mr. Davison can accomplish what he says he can, he will certainly create a revolution in ocean and river steam navigation that will be attended with most beneficial results to the world at large. It is stated that some of the enterprising steam men of New York propose to confer with him on the subject. If he really has made a discovery of this kind, 250,000 is nothing in the way of bringing it into use.—*Daily Alta California.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 7, Frederick Wilhelm, (Da.) *for* Singapore.
7, D. Godfrey, (Am.) ,, Boston.
10, Green Point, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
10, Audax, ,, Hongkong.
11, Anna, (Dut.) ,, Continent.

Outward Board.

—, Olivier van Noord, (Du.) *for* Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—John Bunyan, and John Dugdale.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Jeremiah Garnett, and Sunda.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Acadia, Druid, Eleanora, and Whampoa.
California.—Stag Hound.
Hongkong.—Abergeldie, Antelope, Eucles, Iona, Island Queen, Mary and Ann, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Nestorian.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUJON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

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It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

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Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 6	Lightning	B. schr	182	Bing	Amoy	Aug.—	S. wood	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 6	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Ningpo	Sep.—		
,, 6	Crisis	B. ship	426	Gibson	Liverpool	Apr. 28	General	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 7	James Scott	B. bark	346	Sutter	Liverpool	Apr. 18	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 8	Equator	B. brig	235	Carter	London	May 7	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 8	Quentin Leitch	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Hongkong	Aug. 16	Ballast	Turner & Co.
,, 9	Ariœnis	B. schr	176	Remington	Bombay	July —	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
,, 11	Sea Queen	B. ship	372	Shearer	London	May 21	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 9	Green Point	A. bark	510	Wardle	Hongkong	Ballast	Holliday, Wise & Co.
,, 9	Audax	B. schr	151	Macintyre	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 10	Olivier van Noord	Du. sh.	617	Klevyt	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 11	Wellington	A. ship	700	Mayo	New York	Tea, &c.	Wetmore & Co.
,, 11	Prince	B. brig	268	Richards	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Abergeldie,	London	600	April 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,060
Sunda,	Liverpool	381	May 24	2,874,555	116,360	1,090	85
Jeremiah Garnett,	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	96	..
John Dugdale,	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.		
Anne Jane	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	P. or Charter	
Annette Gilbert	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	P. or Charter	
Ariœnis	Sept. 9	B. schr	176	Remington	Lindsay & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Countess of Seafield	Sept. 5	B. ship	430	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Crisis	Sept. 6	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Emily	Aug. 10	B. bark	253	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Equator	Sept. 8	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Euphrates	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
General Michells	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Heroine	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
James Scott	Sept. 7	B. bark	346	Sutter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Josiah Quincy	Aug. 1	A. ship	475	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Lady Macdonald	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Lantao	July 13	A. ship	503	Bradbury	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Lightning	Sept. 6	B. schr	182	Bing	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Lydia	Aug. 24	A. schr	161	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Martin Frederick	Aug. 20	Pru. bq.	595	Schutz	Lindsay & Co.		
Mencius	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Menzies	Aug. 7	B. ship	448	Braithwait	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Nerbudda	Aug. 11	B. bark	428	Main	J. M. Smith & Co.	N. S. Wales	Early
Oliver Cromwell	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Panic	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Propontis	June 28	B. schr	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	P. or Charter	
Quentin Leitch	Sept. 8	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Turner & Co.		
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Man & H. Town	Early
San Benito	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.		
Sea Queen	Sept. 11	B. ship	372	Shearar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Serafina	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Siam	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spec	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Rafit	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,626	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,054	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,065,504	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,213

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	503,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	10,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts,	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,860	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	10,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	69,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,337	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,631,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,200	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1581, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Wool Bales
July 5	Mandarin,	344	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	252	..	..	..
,, 9	Reindeer,	327	Cork	..	..	..	..	231,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,412	240,891	..	..	..	..
,, 14	Oriental, (Am).	1003	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	466	..	..	..
,, 14	Dss. of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	..
,, 17	Androkles, (Dan)	300	Liverpool	363,200	9,800	..	..	373,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,000	135	..	..	..
,, 19	Duflius,	327	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	145
,, 22	Roman, (Am.)	691	London	..	..	..	..	549,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549,600	737	..	..	..
,, 28	Swithamley,	700	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785,830	844	..	..	..
,, 28	Emu,	381	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,237	..	..	..	..
,, 31	Benares,	523	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,050	284	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
Aug. 4	Magellan,	358	London	251,000	..	32,495	17,000	300,495	..	..	..	2,500	..	9,400	11,900	312,395	689	..	..	..
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383,677	18	..	..	..
,, 7	Ken,	327	Liverpool	222,200	..	..	..	222,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,500	90	..	..	..
,, 16	Lord Hardinge,	434	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	486,796	..	..	..	18,500	..	3,800	22,300	486,796	..	..	..	..
,, 23	Ham. Mitchell,	460	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490,058	898	1	3	..
,, 24	Christian,	380	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336,479	125	..	..	..
,, 25	Calder,	410	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385,773	140	..	..	..
,, 26	Herald,	307	Leith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365,154	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Sea Witch,	336	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254,000	910	..	..	6
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3	6
Sept. 4	Anna, (Dut.)	300	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,000	..	..	..	..
,, 10	Prince,	268	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,000	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 24	Candace	598	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, —	Ariel	628	New York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, —	D. Godfrey	230	Boston	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

The Cargoes of the above vessels have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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